

Brother, The reason why I have pointed out these two roads is, that when we hear you are in one of them we will know your intentions without further notice, and the Huron chiefs desired me particularly to mention it, that they may meet you in your walk and tell you what they have done, who are your enemies and who are your friends, and I in their name request a pair of colours to shew that we have joined in friendship.

(Fourteen strings of black wampum.)

Brother, The chiefs desired me to tell you that they had sent Montour before to tell you their intention, and they leave him to go with you, that when you meet your brothers you may consult together and understand one another by his means.

Head-Quarters, Pittsburg, Sept. 18, 1779-

MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH to DOONYONTAT, principal chief of the Wyandots.

BROTHER, Yesterday I had the pleasure to hear you speak, but when I had heard all and you had taken no notice of what I mentioned to you before against the English, I could not tell what to think.

Brother, The chiefs of the Wyandots have lived too long with the English, to see things as they ought to do. They must have expected, when they were counselling, that the chief they sent to this council-fire, would find the Americans asleep, but the sun, which the great spirit has set to light this island, discovers to me they are much mistaken.

(Four strings of white and black wampum.)

Brother, I will tell you why they are mistaken; they must have thought that it was an easy matter to satisfy us, after doing all the mischief they could. They must have heard, that the English were getting weaker, and the Americans stronger, and that a few flattering words would, with giving up our prisoners, secure to them their lives, the lives of their women and children, and their lands, and the wicked Shawanese, who have so often embroiled their hands in the blood of the Americans; and that in my military operations they had a right to mark out the road I should march on.

(Six strings of black and white wampum.)

Brother, I, however, thank you for wiping away the blood and burying the bones of our young men, and for casting off that bad father, the king of Britain, over the great lake.

(Three strings white wampum.)

Brother, I left the fort at Tuscarawas, because it gave uneasiness to several of the Indian nations, which I pitied, and promised to save, if they would do what was right before God, and I still intend to do it: but I have said they must do what is right, and they must send some of their great men to me, to remain as hostages, until they have complied with the terms. If this is not done, all words will be considered as wind, and no regard will be paid to them. And tho' I love peace, and could wish to save the lives of my countrymen of this island, I am not afraid of war.

(Four strings black wampum.)

Brother, I will now tell you what I conceive to be right, and I will leave it to all the world to judge it: I think the nations you mention, and wish me to receive into friendship, ought to send hostages to me, as I said before, until they have killed and taken as many from the English and their allies, as they have killed and taken from the Americans, and return whatever they have stolen from their brothers, together with their flesh and blood, and on every occasion join us against our enemies. Upon these terms, which are just, they and their posterity may live in peace, and enjoy their property without disturbance from their brethren of this island, so long as the sun shines, or the waters run.

(A black belt, rows.)

Brother, I have now spoke from my heart. I am a warrior as well as a counsellor. My words are few, but what I say I will perform. And I must tell you, that if the nations will not do justice, they will not be able, after the English are driven from this island, to enjoy peace and property.

(Four strings of black wampum.)

Brother, When I go to war, I will take my choice of roads. If I meet my friends, I shall be glad to see them; and if I meet my enemies, I shall be ready to fight them.

Brother, You told me you had not yet spoken to the Shawanese. You likewise say that you had not yet let slip my hand, if so, why did you not speak to them? They have heard their grand-fathers, the Delawares, and they have heard me, I sent them a good talk, and they threw it into the fire.

Now Brother, I must tell you, that I cannot now prevent the Shawanese being struck by colonel Clark. I hear he is gone against them,

and will strike them, before I can send to him to call him back. But if the Shawanese do what is right, as I have told you, they shall enjoy peace and property.

This belt confirms my words.

(A white and black belt, rows.)

KELLELEMAN to MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH, September 21, 1779-

BROTHER, I told my grand-children, the Shawanese, when they came to me yesterday, to remain with their grand-fathers, until they had spoken to their brothers, the Americans. They answered they would comply with the request of their grand-fathers. This our grand-children spoke to us and said, grand-fathers, we are humble, and are now come unto you—Now I am come to you, I take my hands and wipe your eyes, that you may clearly see the light, and that these are your grand-children who now appear before you, and likewise remove every obstruction from your ears, that you may hear and understand me. I also compose your heart, that you may be disposed to pity your poor grand-children, as your antient chiefs used to pity their grand-children, the Maquichees, when they were poor or humble before them. Now my grand-fathers, I tell you to pity your grand-children, the Maquichees, and whatever you direct them to do, will be done. Now you have heard your grand-children, speak, and you will judge what to say to your brother Maghingive Keeshuch. (Two strings of white wampum.)

Now grand-fathers, here is a little tobacco to fill your pipes, that you may consider and pity your grand-children Maquichees. Keeshinattfee, to his grand-fathers, the Delawares.

Grand-fathers, I now take my chief and counsellor Nimawha, and set him down on the ground before you, that he may assist you in considering the distressed situation of your grand-children.

Killbuck, to colonel Brodhead.

Brother Maghingive Keeshuch, Listen to me. You always told me, that when any nations came to treat of peace, I should first speak to them, and tell you my sentiments of them; which I am now come to do, in regard to my grand-children, the Maquichees.

I told them, I was much obliged to them, for clearing my eyes, my ears, and composing my heart, and that it was time, that many bad things enter into my ears.

I remember you told me to pity you, and it is true, I have pitied you, my grand-children, the Shawanese.

Now I tell you, my grand-children, it is very well you put me in mind of my wife ancestors, who, out of pity to you, took you up, and placed you before them.

My grand-children, the Maquichees, it is true, you have done no harm, but I see some stains of blood upon you, which the mischief and folly of some of your young men have occasioned—Now my grand-children, I will advise you how to be cleaned from your bloody stains: deliver to our brother Maghingive Keeshuch all his flesh and blood which are prisoners in your hands, and the horses you have stolen from the Americans. My grand-children, when you have done this, you will then be clean; your flesh and heart will be the same as mine, and I can again take you up, and set you down before me, as our wife chiefs formerly did.

Now my grand-children, I tell you, for several years past you have been fraught with lies, which I am tired of hearing, and in future you must tell me nothing but truth.

Now listen to me, my grand-children, you see how dreadful the day looks, and how thick the clouds appear; don't imagine this day to be like that on which you first came to your grand-fathers. I tell you that I have finished the chain of friendship. The Thirteen United States and I are one. I have already assisted my brother, in taking the flesh of the English and the Mingoes. You told me just now, that whatever I told you, you would do, now I offer you the flesh of the English and Mingoes to eat, and that is the only method I know of, by which your lives may be preserved, and you allowed to live in peace (delivering them a string of wampum and two scalps). They received the string and scalps, and said they were glad to know this, and as they had before said, whatever their grand-fathers told them, they would do, so they told them again on receiving the scalps. They said, now grand-father, I am glad to hear what you have said; I have got in my hand what you say will save my life, and immediately sang his war-song. The speaker, having danced, delivered the scalps to the king, who likewise rose and sang the war-song, and laid now my grand-fathers, although you have often sent good speeches to the other tribes of the Shawanese nation,

yet they would not receive them, but all took up the tomahawk to strike your brothers, I will now go and deliver them what I have in my hands, which I suppose they will receive.

Delaware chiefs to Maghingive Keeshuch, Brother, We are come to let you know the result of our council, respecting the Maquichees. Brother, Listen! This is the way I have considered the matter, and if I am mistaken, I am very sorry for it. Brother, let us both consider of it, I thought when I looked in his eyes, that he was sincere.

Brother, I think the Maquichees are honest. In former times they were the best of the Shawanese nation. I think we may take them by the hand, and you know, you told me, that any nation I took by the hand, you would also receive.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1779.

The honourable house of assembly having taken into consideration the meritorious services of general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennsylvania line under his command, particularly in the attack on Stoney-Point, on the fifteenth day of July last, and come to the following resolve, to wit:

"In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1779.

"The assembly of Pennsylvania taking into their consideration the services performed by general Wayne, and the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, in the attack on Stoney-Point, and the recommendation of the supreme executive council,

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be given to general Wayne, and the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, for the courage and conduct displayed by them in the attack on Stoney-Point. The honour they have reflected on the state to which they belong, the clemency they shewed to those in their power, in a situation, when, by the laws of war, and stimulated by resentment, occasioned by the remembrance of a former massacre, they would have been justified in putting to death every one of the garrison, will transmit their names with honour to the latest posterity, and will shew that true bravery and humanity are inseparable.

Resolved, That this resolution be transmitted to the supreme executive council, and that they be requested to transmit the same to general Wayne, to be by him conveyed to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, under his command in the attack above mentioned.

Signed by order of the house,

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker."

Which has been duly communicated to this board, and thereupon

Resolved unanimously, That the supreme executive council do cheerfully concur therein, and give their thanks to general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennsylvania line, for the bravery, humanity and good conduct displayed on the above occasion, in which they not only acquired most deserved applause, but have reflected honour upon the state to which they belong.

Extra from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1779.

THE president of the state and commander in chief of the militia, having taken into consideration the report of the court-martial whereof colonel Bradford was president, on complaints exhibited against sundry officers of the militia, for offences against the articles of war and good discipline, has determined as follows:

Lieutenant Forster charged: First, with deserting to the enemy, while in possession of the city; Secondly, with deserting the service, throwing away his arms, and behaving in a cowardly and disgraceful manner on the approach of the enemy; thirdly, coming into town, and remaining here during the stay of the enemy. Of the first charge he is acquitted, but found guilty of all the rest, and sentenced to have his sword broke over his head, the first field-day, to be cashiered, and for ever deemed unworthy of holding a commission in this state, and that the sentence be published in the news-paper. The president approves the judgment of the court, and directs it to be carried into execution, except that part which directs his sword to be broke over his head, which the president is pleased to remit.

Ensign Baker, charged with the following offences: First, desertion to the enemy; Secondly, remaining in town during the enemy's possession voluntarily; Thirdly, not using proper endeavours to join his battalion then in actual service. The court acquit ensign Baker of the first charge, but find him guilty of the other two, and are of opinion, he falls under the fifth article in the eighteenth section of the rules and regulations of the continental army, to which the militia of